as a lawyer would know the bill is a mere supplement to the Sherman act and leaves the bullion to be coined under that act. No friend of the bill in the House or Senate has ever considered it as wanting in certainty or requiring any amendment. These criticisms of the bill itself were wholly unnecessary on the part of the President, when he gives Congress to understand that no bill could possibly be drawn compelling the coinage of the silver bullion which would meet his approval.

"A President at all in sympathy with the purposes of the bill would have signed it. College professors may criticise its language, but a man who sprung from the people, like Abraham Lincoln, and representing not the money power, but the interests of the masses, would have signed the bill, although college professors night have stigmatized him as a rail splitter." Concerning the future of the silver move-

ment, Mr. Bland said:

"It is evident that under the single gold standard nothing can be done on the currency question without consulting the few people who own the gold of the world. These people have dictated the veto of this bill. The fight from now on will be whether the people of this country shall control the currency by permitting gold and silver to come to the mints free, and thus supply themselves with constitutional money, or whether we are to be mere slaves of the owners of gold in Lomoard street and Wall street. The day is fast approaching when the people's President will sign a coinage bill. I intend to do everything in my power to present to the President a free coinage bill, and let him exercise his rules of Lindley Murray on that.'

THE VETO MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Reasons for Not Approving the Biand Bill. WASHINGTON, March 29.-President Cleveland's message in vetoing the Bland

bill follows: To the House of Representatives-I return, without my approval, House bill numbered 4596, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the

treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the pub-lic good would not thereby be endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inas-much, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and in-exorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our

people.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year was unparalleled in its severity and disastrous consequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability and loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who attempted to assign causes for our distress it was generally conceded that the opera-tion of a provision of law then in force which required the government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion and issue its note in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition. This led to the repeal, on the first day of November, 1893, of this statutory provision. We had, however, fallen so low in the depth of depression and timidity, and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected. Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischlevous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated, and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored as to produce the most encouraging results both at home and abroad. The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well under way, nothing should be done to check our convalesence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just

WOULD DESTROY CONFIDENCE. I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken if it did not destroy returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that as a consequence our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and a return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened. This proposed legislation is so related to the currency conditions growing out of the law compelling the purchase of silver by the government that a giance at such conditions and partial review of the law referred to may not be unprontable.

Between the 14th day of August, 1890, when the law became operative, and the 1st day of November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury more than 168,-000,000 or oucnes of silver bullion. In payment for this bullion the government issued its treasury notes of various denominations, amounting to nearly \$156,000,000, which notes were added to the currency in circulation among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of their lawful reserves. On the demand of the holders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver com, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the estabushed policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or

such ratio as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was to be standard sliver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than twenty-eight million ounces, the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be thereafter coined as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that "any gain or seignicrage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury." This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to \$152,951,280, and although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet, the so-called gain or seigniorage as above defined which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass, has been easily ascertained to be a quantity of bullion sufficient to make, when coined, 55,156,681 standard silver dollars.

MAINTENANCE OF PARITY. Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obvious. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in our federal statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. This law insists upon the "maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar, at all times, in the markets and in the payment of debts." The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, for the best reasons, not only complied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him, a continuation of such redemption. The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First-The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver buillion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion, and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional standard silver dollars. Second-There are outstanding and now in

ment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold at the option of the holders. These advantages were dehberately attached to the notes at the time of their issue; they are fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money instead of anxiety for their redemption.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL. Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury which represents the socalled gain or seigniorage which would arise from the coinage of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage the section declares to be \$55,156,681. It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage, not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seign-iorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars, and they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of the treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that the silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal-tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be

The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to is extremely doubtful whether its language wm permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain, or seigniorage, as it is called, into standard silver dollars, and yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under any existing law. I suppose this section was also intended, in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seignforage bullion could actually be coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage; but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of seigniorage, as stated, one-half of which would not represent an ounce of silver in the treasury. The debate upon this section in the Congress developed an earnest and positive difference of opinion as to its object and meaning. In any event, am clear that the present perplexities and embarrassments of the Secretary of the Treasury ought not to be augmented by devolving upon him the execution of a law so uncertain and confused.

SECOND SECTION AMBIGUOUS. I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provisions for the maintenance in our treasury of a safe gold reserve. Doubts also arise as to the meaning and construction of the second section of the bill. If the silver dollars therein directed to be coined are, as the section provides, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of treasury notes, it is suggested that, strictly speaking, certificates cannot be issued on such coin "in the manner now provided by law," because these dollars are money held in the treasury for the express purpose of redeeming treasury notes on demand which would ordinarily mean that they were set apart for the purpose of substituting them for these treasury notes. They are not, therefore, held in such a way as to furnish a basis for certificates, according to any provision of existing law. If, however, silver certificates can properly be issued upon these dollars, there is nothing in the section to indicate the characteristics and functions of these certificates. If they were to be of the same character as silver certificates in circulation, under existing laws, they would at best be receivable only for customs, taxes and all public dues; and under the language of this section, it is to say the least, extremely doubtful whether the certificates it contemplates would be lawfully received even for such purposes. Whatever else may be said of uncertainties of expression in this bill, they certainly ought not to be found in legislation affecting subjects so important and far-reaching as our finances and currency. In stating other and more important reasons for my disapproval of this section, I shall, however, assume that under its provisions the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion will continue to be redeemed, as heretofore, in silver or gold, at the option

nominal value to such treasury notes, then, and in that case, the notes would be destroyed and silver certificates to an equal amount substituted. I am convinced that this scheme is illadvised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, wil be replaced by silver certificates which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more con-venient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered

of the holders, and that if when they are

presented for redemption, or reach the

treasury in any other manner, there are in

the treasury coined silver dollas equal in

WOULD EAT UP THE GOLD.

If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance, but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequence. I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve a parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bi-

We have now outstanding more than three hupdred and eight millions of dollars in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, amounting to only a little more than \$100,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of 346,000,000 of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot concieve of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold. This leads me to earnestly present the desirability of granting to the Secretary of the Treasury a better power than now exists to issue bonds to protect our gold reserve when for any reason it should be necessary. Our currency is in such a confused condition and our financial affairs are apt to assume at any time so critical a po-

sition that it seems to me such a course is dictated by ordinary prudence. I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the silver seigniorage now n the tressury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now exf the treasury.

Isting and better suited to the protection I hope a way will present itself in the near future for the adjustment of our monetary affairs in such a comprehensive and conservative manner as will afford to silver its proper place in our currency, but, in the meantime, I am extremely solicitous that whatever action we take on this subject may be such as to prevent loss and | gage the Republica, Aquidaban and other discouragement to our people at home and | rebel ships under De Mello.

circulation treasury notes issued in pay- | the destruction of confidence in our financial management abroad. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 29, 1894. Representative Henderson, of North Car-lina, followed the presentation of the President's veto measure by submitting a bill for the coining of the silver seigniorage. The text is the same as the Bland bill, omitting the second section and some of the explanatory language of the first section. It briefly directs the Secretary of the Treasury to coin as fast as possible the silver seigniorage into legal tender standard silver dollars. The bill was referred to the coinage committee.

Bourke Cockran Pleased. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 29.-Hon. Bourke Cockran and family arrived here this afternoon from Mexico. "Things are very flat in Mexico at present," he said, "owing to the depression of silver, and I am more than ever convinced that my views on the sliver question are correct." Mr. Cockran was informed that President Cleveland had just vetoed the seigniorage bill. This information was received with a display of great satisfaction on the part of Mr. Cockran. "I am glad Mr. Cleve-land has vetoed the measure," said he. "It is the most infamous bill that was ever passed by Congress and would prove a great detriment to the country if it should become a law. We want no compromise legislation of any kind."

ACTS HIS PART WELL.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Miss Pollard entered he called several times, but never at any other time than Friday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, during general reception hours in the public parlor. It was the understood duty of the teachers to constantly enter the reception rocms during the evening. The very strictest faculty was in charge that year, and I might mention here that Miss Pollard was never brought before the faculty for any misconduct. It was impossible for Mr. Roselle to see her at 6:30 o'clock. "After Mr. Roselle called two or three Friday evenings he came in company with Mr. McKissen and Mr. Frank Peelle, I believe, and asked permission to take Miss Pollard and several other ladies to the revival services at Christie M. E. Church, adjoining the college. At the revival Mr. Roselle went to the altar, pretending penitence. He explained his reason for so doing that he wanted to ingratiate himself into the good favor of Dr. Brown that he might gain his permission to call at the college more week. He fail than once failed. sacrilegious act so angered Dr. Brown that the next time Roselle called, and his card, like that of all other callers, was first handed to Dr. Brown before being sent to the young lady, he refused him admittance and gave him to understand that his presits meaning and intent. The first section and gave him to understand that his pres-is especially faulty in this respect, and it ence was not wanted about the college. The injunction was made so strong that Roselle never called but once afterward. which occasion was a special privilege granted him to say good-bye to Miss Pollard in the presence of a teacher.

"Mr. Roselle conveyed the impression that he was one of the partners of the John Shillito company, when he was but an employe. The deception was soon discovered, and, together with the above revival incident, suggested to Dr. Brown that he was not the type of young man to visit a young woman's college. In short, the whole situation as he describes it in his testimony is so ridiculously absurd and literally impossible that it seems unworthy of denial except in a court at law, where, unfortunately, equal weight is put upon each one's testimony."

HARD SQUALLS AND HIGH SEAS. Experience of the Steamer Teutonic

on Her Westward Passage. NEW YORK, March 29 .-- The White Star steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, has arrived at quarantine. after a passage which ner officers all unite in saying was one of the most severe in their experience. Sunday morning the wind blew with hurricane force, accompanied by hard squalls and very high seas. Seamen McComb and Coleman, who had been ordered to secure a ventilator on top of No. 2 house forward, were knocked down by a heavy sea. McComb was picked up in a badly bruised condition, having an arm and a leg broken and his breast bone fractured. Coleman had his jaw broken, besides being badly bruised about the body and head. The cabin passengers were all much starmed; a few of them were thrown down and bruised. One of them, named M. Schleifer, slipped on deck and broke his leg. The storm lasted up to Monday night, the wind having gradually shifted to northwest, and ending in a terrific blove from west-northwest, when it moderated, On Sunday the vessel logged but 394 knots,

and on Monday the day's run was only 362 Movements of Steamers. GIBRALTAR, March 29.-Passed: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York. BROWHEAD, March 30 .- Passed: Campania, from New York. GLASGOW, March 29.-Arrived: Ethiopla, from New York. NEW YORK, March 29 .- Arrived: Havel, from Bremen.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENTS. Many Interesting Facts Connected with It Since March, 1876.

New York Advertiser. Banjamin Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents in 1884, said 'On March 7, 1876, less than nine years ago, the first patent on the telephone was granted. Prior to that date it was unknown in the field of invention. Since that time there have been issued over 1,000 American and over five hundred foreign patents, directly traceable to the parent invention. From the date of grant of the above-mentioned "first patent to the telephone," to the date of the expiration, seventeen years later, there were granted in the United States 770 patents relating to telephones, and no less than 2,110 patents to telephone appliances. Prior to March, 1876, there were no speaking telephones in use anywhere; there was not a single yard of telephone wire in use; there were no underground conductors, no telephone exchanges and no persons employed in telephonic But an examination of the instructive statistical diagram found in the exhibit made by the American Bell Telephone Company at the world's fair indicates that at the beginning of 1893 there were in use in the United States alone, in round numbers, 440.800 miles of telephone wire, of which 91,500 miles were underground; 552,700 telephones and 1,350 telephone exchanges; that connected with these exchanges there were over 232,000 subscribers; that the number of connections between the lines of these subscribers in a year reaches 600,000,000, and that the telephone exchanges provided emplayment for 10,000 persons. These facts speak for themselves and depict more eloquently than could any amount of additional statement the immense influence exerted by the "still small voice" on society, business and the people at large. Consider the time saved to each of those 232,-000 persons by the 2,500 conversations forming his share of the 600,000,000.

Let us think of the habits of concise expression to which the public is educated by the quiet ministrations of the telephone Let us ponder on the fact that it is possible to call a directors' meeting in Chicago, in which some of the directors present are in New York and others in Boston, and to transmit the business of the hour in such a meeting with facility and dispatch, or on the enormous amount of travel with the consequent loss of time saved by the existence and availability of the telephone. The side influence of this wonder-working invention is not less important; its use in mines and by the submarine diver, its influence in physic and surgery and as an instrument of philosophical research, in telegraphy without wires and in scientific measurement. How great is that influence considering the youth of the invention. How infinitely small the measuring the future by the light of the geometrical progression

of the rate of progress of the past. Ketchum Had No Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29 .- It appears that Charles Ketchum, allas Charles F. Hardin, the alleged express robber, who was arrested at Alma, Ark., is an ex-convict, having escaped from jail here ten years ago, where he was serving time for conspiracy to rob cars side-tracked in the freight yards. The statement that he had \$19,000 of the stolen express money in his pockets when arrested is denied.

Cannot Remove the Captital.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-The Supreme Court to-day held that the act of the last Legislature in removing the capital from Sacramento to San Jose was illegal, The act delegated the power to the Governor, Attorney-general and Secretary of The decision holds this act is inoperative, declaring the power of removal alone rists with the people, and could not be delegated to any individual.

Stricken with Blindness. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- J. Morton, a pioneer merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich. who, with his wife, has been touring about the State for several weeks, was stricken with paralysis last evening as he was walking on the street. The shock seemed to affect his eyes only, and Mr. Morton became totally blind. The doctors say the blindness is permanent.

War Ships Sent After Mello. RIO DE JANEIRO, March 29 .- Peixoto's war ships from Montevideo have arrived here and preparation is being made to send them southward with instructions to en-

WAR -VESSEL NEEDED

Incidents at Bluefields Described by a Wealthy Planter.

Americans Anxiously Waiting the Arrival of a United States Cruiser-General Foreign News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29 .- Two vessels arrived here to-day from Bluefields, Nicaragua. Mr. John McCafferty, a wealthy planter of Bluefields, in a letter, after describing the occurrences in Bluefields during the temporary occupation of the British marines, says:

"No sooner had the British marines been withdrawn and the vessel steamed away than the very unreliable and incapable Lacayo brought thirty soldiers and several boxes of arms and ammunition from Rama. This was a direct violation of an agreement entered into by and between Lacayo and the British consul, in the presence of the Hon. S. C. Braida, our United States consul, that Nicaraguan soldiers would be neither brought to Bluefields, nor would Nicaraguans be put on the police force during the absence of the British war ship. The presence of these Nicaraguans on the river steamer created the wildest excitement. In less than ten minutes fully one thousand citizens, Americans and Creoles, were armed with revolvers. It was a trying moment. Owing, however, to the timely action of the United States consul, who was enthusiastically supported by the American element, Lacayo was again brought to terms, binding himself this time to confine the intruders to his residence. If one shot had been fired there would not have been a Nicaraguan alive in Bluefields inside of thirty minutes thereafter, including Lacayo, who deserves to be shot for the many outrages which he has perpetrated against the inhabitants of Bluefields and the Mosquito reservation.

"A general meeting of the citizens was then convened at the International Club, when the action of the Americans was again indorsed, which is that no assistance shall be rendered to Lacayo, and that the Americans will remain neutral, pending the arrival of a United States war ship, unless it should become necessary to defend their homes and property, when, even then, they will be directed by the United States con-

"While every true American must be in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe dectrine, the right, however, of these Mosquito Indians to control themselves, according to their own laws and customs, within reservation, as defined in the treaty of Managua, should be also enforced by the government of the United States. For, if the government of Nicaragua should now assume the direction of the affairs at Bluzfields and the Mosquito reservation the several growing industries created and carried on by Americans, and in which millions are involved, would be at once destroyed by arbitrary taxation. It would be the lemon squeezed dry-a game which the Nicaraguans understand only too well, especially when the Americans are not backed up by war ships.

The Picayune's special correspondent at Bluefields sent by the steamer Bergensen, which arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night, a letter conveying the startling information that the match had been finally applied to the powder magazine in the Mosquito reservation, figuratively speaking, and unless an American war ship reaches the scene short-ly the interests of this country will suffer. The letter is dated 4:30 p. m. March 23, and says: "News has just been received from Rama to the effect that William Wilson, an American, was shot by the governor of Rama last night without provocation therefor. Wilson died at 8 o'clock this morning. The governor, a Nicaraguan by the name of Aguilla, who is a nephew of Lacayo, the commissioner, refused to let a boat leave Rama last night with Wilson, who might have been saved if brought here for treatment. Great excitement prevails here this evening. One shot fired here would cause the death of every Nicaraguan in Bluefields. We are waiting the arrival of an American war ship. I have no time to secure further particulars, as the ressel will leave in a moment."

Wilhelm and Francis Meet.

ABBAZIA, March 29.-Emperor Francis Joseph and suite were met on the platform of the Matuglie railway station upon their arrival to-day by Emperor William, who had personally superintended all the arrangements for the reception of the Austrian monarch. Triumphal arches spanned the streets through which the two Emperors were to pass; the town was handsomely decorated with bunting and enormous crowds cheered themselves hoarse as the Emperors drove by. After reaching the residence prepared for him, Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit to the Empress of Germany, who presented the young princes. Luncheon was served in the apartments of the Empress. As the Emperors alighted at the Hotel Stephanie a bevy of aristocratic ladies belonging to the Andrassy, Szecheny and Palffy families rained a shower of rare spring blooms upon them from a balcony. The Austrian Emperor picked up some of the flowers and grace-fully saluted the ladies who had thrown them.

Kossuth's Remains at Treviso. TREVISO, March 29.-Kossuth's funeral

train arrived here at 8:30, and was met by the Mayor and municipal officers of the city. Large crowds of people surrounded the depot, and all the societies, bearing banners draped in crape, were present. The Mayor of Treviso addressed Kossuth's son and the Mayor of Buda-Pesth. The latter raplied, thanking the municipality for the expressions of sympathy, and then the Mayor of Treviso laid a handsome floral wreath upon the coffin containing the remains of the Hungarian patriot. A Russian Insurance Regulation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29 .- A regulation that has just been issued will have an important effect upon American insurance companies doing business in Russia. The government has decided that henceforth all American insurance companies conducting operations in the empire must divide their profits with the insured after the policies have been in effect four years. Policies already issued are exempt from the provisions of this regulation.

Political Arrests in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.-There have been numerous political arrests here since February, and it is said that many more are contemplated. The University of Warsaw has been temporarily closed, owing to the recent rioting there, due to the refusal of the authorities to expel a Hebrew student who was compromised in a recent scandal. Several of the students at the university have been arrested.

Ancient Hymn to Apollo.

ATHENS, March 29.-An interesting event took place here to-day at the French Archaeological School. A hymn to Apollo that was recently discovered at Delphi was sung for the first time in two thousand years. The royal family, the members of the Cabinet and many notables were present. The King and Queen were so pleased with the rendition of the hymn that they had it repeated.

234 Orphans for Manitoba. LIVERPOOL, March 29.-The British steamship Smyrnia, Captain Couch, will carry a curious lot of passengers on her next trip across the Atlantic. The living freight of this steamship will include 224 boys from Dr. Barnado's homes and missions for orphan boys and destitute lads.

who are en route to Manitoba. French Officials Killed by Africans. PARIS, March 29.-Advices from Grand Bassam, western Africa, arnounce that M. Poulle, administrator of that district, has been killed in an engagement with natives. Dispatches from Senegambia say that it is reported that M. Dosmoy, the administrator of Casamanza, Senegambia, has been murdered by the natives.

.Chief Witbooi Defeated.

BERLIN, March 29 .- A dispatch was received to-day from Major Francois, the commander of the German forces in Damaraland. Major Francois states that he has inflicted two severe defeats upon Chief Witbooi and believes he has put an end to the latter's raids against German settle-

opened the International Medical Congress

International Medical Congress.

ROME, March 29.-Premier Crispi to-day

in the Costanzi Theater, in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy. During his address Signor Crispi paid an eloquent tribute to the services rendered by the doctors to humanity. Many Miners Perish.

eleven bodies have been recovered and a number of miners have been removed seriously injured.

Many prominent citizens and officials rec-

ommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WARSAW, March 29.-The shaft of a

coal mine at Koszelew collapsed to-day,

causing serious loss of life. Thus far

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report



ABSOLUTELY PURE

A RED SEA ADVENTURE

Exciting Incident of the Slave Trade on the Abyssinian Coast.

Captain Beresford, Now Commanding a Mexican War Ship, Tells of Adventures in the British Service.

New Orleans Picayune.

An English army officer of experience is always interesting if he can be induced to speak of himself. He is generally modest and seldom the hero of his own story. He does not believe that those who do valiant service for her Majesty should themselves apprise others of the deeds of daring or of adventure through which they have passed. All the officers in the English army who attain the age of thirty-five or forty years change their places of habitation so often and move so many times from one country to another that they experience more or less of the rough side of a soldier's life.

A reporter for the Picayune drew from an officer who not long ago severed his connection with the British army as a lieutenant, a thrilling story of adventure in the Red sea. He was found ensconced in a comfortable room in the St. Charles Hotel and was sitting by a blazing fire puffing a

fragrant cigar. "Ah, a representative of the Picayune; well, I am glad to see you; sit down; have a cigar-and will it be straight, or punch, or ale?" The emanation was in genuine hospitality, and the newspaper man was put at once at his ease. The gentleman was frank, tall, straight and pleasant. His mien was indicative of bravery and he was arrayed in uniform, with epaulets and sash and sword. "All this paraphernalia," said he, "means that I am going to the Atlanteans' ball." (It was the night of the brilliant affair.) "You have been in the service, Captain, how long?"

"Since I was twelve years old," said he.
"I enlisted more than twenty-five years ago, and saw service without cessation up to a short time ago. "Won't you tell me something of your experiences-some daring adventure, capture

or hair-breadth escape? "There's nothing extraordinary in my career, but, of course, you know, every officer will tell you that, and what is more they seldom mention a praiseworthy action in which they have been personally en-gaged. But I'll tell you of an adventure in the Red Sea. The occurrence happened five years ago, but it is still fresh in my memory. As I had occasion to regret it, the experience will never be effaced from my mind." The Captain's face became saddened; he

was silent for a few seconds, but, looking up suddenly, as one starting from a reverie, he began the story. THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Thus it ran: "About five years ago, it matters not the month or day, I was dispatched to the eastern coast of Africa, on the Red sea, to arrest the slave trade, which at that time was reported to be growing to an alarming extent along the Abyssinian coast. The trade was carried on between the Arabs and the natives of that country. The Arabs would sail across the sea in small vessels, which were called dhows, would collect the slaves from the chiefs of warlike tribes and would return with them to Mocha, which, in times of pilgrimage, was the greatest market for slaves on the Oriental coast. "Upon arriving in the waters infested with the Arabs I established myself at the island of Perim, near the outlet of the sea of the Pharaohs. My vessel was a small steamer, and the number of the crew was nine. In the island of Perim there was a harbor where the boat could be concealed. It was my custom to go out in small boats, as the Arabs in their dhows could see the steamer far off and would make away be-fore I could catch them. In that manner we succeeded in surprising a great many and taking prisoners. It soon became diffi-cult, however, to effect their capture, as they began to operate with a rode of signals and to go in large numbers. I circulated the report among the Arabs that I had departed from the island and had re-turned to England. That was done upon the arrival in the harbor of a large ship going from Bombay to Liverpool. I requested the captain of the ship, and the permission was granted, to allow me to hoist my cutter on board his vessel. Succeeding in that, we covered the small craft up so that the Arabs could not see it while we were under sail.

"Arriving nearly opposite Mocha, my ves-sel was lowered into the water, but it was done under cover of the night. The following day I saw the sails of three dhows going in the direction of the slave-trading city. My report had brought the Arabs the coas loaded with human freight. straight for the three boats, but they scattered before we were near enough to communicate with them. Pursuing one, soon ran it down. As we approached the vessel the Arabs fired upon us, killing one of our men. We returned the sally with deadly effect, as our arms were superior and our position better. Stubborn resistance was offered, but we made the contraband craft crew captive, and, removing the rudder, left her float until we could chase the others. The second dhow was well leaded, and had perhaps twenty aboard, as well as twenty-five or thirty captives to be sold in bondage. The slaves were bound in the bottom of the vessel. We were resisted, but did not lose any of our men. We were obliged to kill a number of the Arabs. "As I placed three men in charge of this vessel. I was left with four men to make

the attack on the largest dhow, which appeared to be well loaded with Arabs and slaves, the Arabs appearing to be well armed. We steamed alongside of the dhow and demanded their surrender, but the demand was met with a deadly fusillade, which killed two of our men, for the Arabs were splendid marksmen. We came up within a few feet of the dhow while the conflict was raging. The sea was rough. The vessels were tossed against each other and were badly shaken up. The fire soon ceased, for the Arabs, who had muzzle-loading guns, had all fired a round and were not in a position to reload their

A NARROW ESCAPE. "At this jucture I jumped aboard the

dhow. Along the edge of the vessel was a walkway eighteen inches wide.

"This was separated from the opening in the hull where the slaves were bound by a sort of banister ten or twelve inches high. In jumping aboard I missed my footing. The vessel was tossed as I sprang forward, and instead of landing on its edge, as I intended, I went over the banister and down amid the captives. The fall made me insensible. I knew nothing. I cannot to this day tell how long I lay unconscious amid the bound Numidians, and surrounded by bloodthirsty and exasperated Arabs, numbering perhaps a dozen. At last I regained consciousness. When I opened my eyes one of my men, who was a brave, strong fellow, was standing over me, slashing the Arabs with a cutlass to the right and left. A half dozen of the Arabs were lying about me, some dead and others dying from the wounds inflicted by the terrible orslaught of the young Britisher. My first thought was to use my pistols. As pulled one from my belt I looked up and saw an Arab behind the young fellow, who was making a brave effort to save my life, with a drawn scimitar. He was in the very act of killing the boatswain when I fired between the knees of the latter and killed the Arab. Between us we made short work of the others. It was a great slaughter, but, to be sure, it was one of preservation. We returned to the others and, binding the Arabs, made our way to Perim. The slaves were sent back to their people. As a result of my fall I injured my spine and was sent to England, where I lay upon my back, unable to move, and undergoing the greatest agony for two long and weary years.' Thus, in short, was the story of Capt. Charles Beresford's adventure while in the service of her Majesty in breaking up the

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By the Light of the Moon. April 2, 3, 4-"LITTLE NUGGETT."

TOMLINSON HALL Tuesday Evening, April 3, 1894. Under the Auspices of the ART ASSOCIATION,

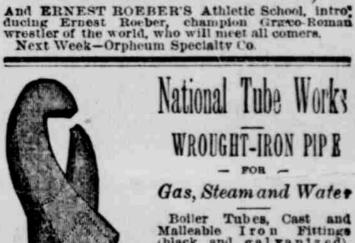
Mr. H. G. SNOW announces the reappearance in America, after two years absence abroad, of MARY HOWE, The beautiful and Gifted young Soprano,

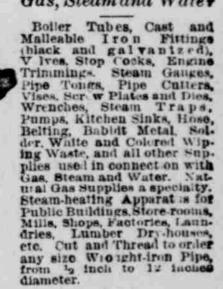
Howe-Lavin Concert Company Mary Howe, Soprano. William Lavin, Tenor.

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Mr. Isadore Luckstone, Musical Director. Prices-50c, 75c and \$1, Sale opens Saturday morning, March 31, at Big Four Office. IMDIDIT THEATER. CMITTILL Wabash and Da. Sts.

TO NIGHT at 8. MATINEE at 2. 15c, 25c, 50c. Lester and Williams's Me and Jack,





Knight & Jillson, S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

inent part in the naval parade of his Majesty, Rex, the King of the Carnival, on the Mississippi river last Monday. "And how are these slaves of which you speak captured?" asked the reporter. 'Well, the tribes on the east coast of Africa are nearly always at war, and they invariably prey upon one another. They capture the women and children of each. and carry them to the coast, where the Arabs appear and pay a stipulated sum for them. Before they are bound aboard the dhows every male slave is incapacitated. They are sold for use in the harams of Persia and Arabia. The operation kills 40 per cent. of them. The females are used very often for domestics, and not a few of them are placed in the harems with other women of different nationality. "The Arabs carry them to Mocha and to one or two other ports on the Red sea. They are put on public exhibition and sold

at outery. "Is the slave-trading business carried on to any extent at present?" "Yes, but not so much as formerly. Great Britain still keeps a watchful eye on the Arabs and the other slave traders, and they are run down whenever they are found to be engaging in the business. Captain Beresford said that Mexico was now preparing to create a navy, and that while it amounted to practically nothing at present, representatives were abroad for the ourpose of purchasing two or three ships, Mexico, he said, has a large extent of coast line to be protected, and feels the need of several good cruisers.

A NEGRO AND HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. Thomas Fortune Secures a New York Court Decision in His Favor.

Holland, in Philadelphia Press. Mr. T. Thomas Fortune has the honor of securing from our highest court a decision which establishes the right of a colored man to ask and secure public entertainment anywhere in the State of persons making public entertainment a business.

Fortune is a very bright mulatto, who came from Florida to New York with something of a reputation of political ability, good sense and considerable mental cultivation. He owns a newspaper published in the interests of the colored people, he has been an editorial writer for Mr. Dana, was a good reporter, has written one or two novels, and has turned out a poem or two which were fully as good as some of those that find their way into the mag-

Mr. Fortune would have secured more material prosperity if he had been consistent. He has served the Republican party upon the stump and with his pen, he became a Democrat afterwards, he organized the Afro-American League, he was also a strong Prohibitionist, and that association makes the suit which he recently

brought especially interesting. Mr. Fortune entered a public parroom in the Tenderlion precinct with a friend and caled for a drink. His appearance suggests a scholarly Spaniard. His spectacles, clear-cut profile and general manner would persuade any one not knowing him that he

was of such race. But the barkeeper knew him and declined to serve him with the drink, declaring that they did not serve the colored people at that fashionable resort. Fortune, becoming angry and insisting upon his rights, was ejected, locked up and then

brought suit. He recovered a thousand dollars damages, and upon appeal to the highest court this judgment was affirmed, the opinion being explicit that no discriminations could be made in places of public entertainment on the ground of color or race. Mr. Fortune has got his verdlet, but there are Prohibitionists who still wonder how it happened that so able a speaker for the prohibition cause was tempted to buy a drink.

If you wish to paper a ceiling or wall slave trade of the Rad sea. Captain Beresford now commands the Zaragossa, the that has been calcimined wash it thoroughly Mexican war ship which took such a prom- with glue water.